

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year.....\$2.00
" " six months.....1.00
" " three months.....75

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

The Eutaw Flag.*

II.

On the 12th of May, 1780, General Lincoln, after sustaining a close siege of more than a month, captured the British fort at Charlotte, with five thousand men and four hundred pieces of artillery, into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton.

The dark cloud which had long been threatening over the whole State, and but for two causes the whole issue of the war might have been changed. One of these was the severity of Cornwallis, who succeeded Clinton in the command, and by his unwise policy drove the dispondent people to desperation; the other was the indomitable courage and self-devoted heroism of the women, which encouraged and strengthened the gallant continental troops.

The militia who had been captured with the camped themselves as isolated from a parole which did not protect them from enlistment in the ranks of the Crown, and the irregular bands of Marion, Pickens and Sumter received large concessions.

Mill-saws were roughly forged into sabres and peevler table-ware melted and beaten into slugs for the shot-guns with which the men were armed. The British dared not fire except in force, the pickets were shot from ambushes, and their Tory allies hung whenever captured.

In August the disastrous battle of Camden was fought. General Greene, the commanding general, sent the

head-quarters in North Carolina, this experienced commander divided his force and sent General Morgan, with about one thousand men, into South Carolina to harass Cornwallis in the rear.

The latter at once sent Tarleton with eleven hundred troopers, among them his famous Legion, to cut off Morgan or drive him back upon Greene. In the latter part of December the Americans were in the region of the upper Broad River, in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, Morgan having but one hundred and thirty mounted men—they could hardly call it cavalry—among whom was Washington's trooper.

It was about nine o'clock on the night of the 16th of January, 1781, that the British army was encamped between the Pacolet and Broad rivers, near a piece of thin woodland known as Hannah's Copwens. The weather was very cold, for the elevation of that part of the country produces a temperature equal in severity to that of a much higher latitude, but neither tents nor shanties protected the sleeping soldiers from the frosty air. Here and there a rough shelter of brushwood, heaped together to windward of the sprawling camp-fires told of a squad who had not been too careful of a little show of comfort; but in most cases the feet stretched out on the bare ground, their feet toward the embers and their arms wrapped up with them in their tattered blankets, which scarcely served to keep out the cold. The regular troops, who had seen some service, might have been easily distinguished from the less experienced militia by their superior sleeping arrangements. Two and sometimes three men could be found wrapped in one blanket, "spoon-fashions," the upper blanket stretched over them on four stakes to serve as a canopy; their fires were usually large and well covered with green branches to prevent their burning out too rapidly. One and all, however, slept as soundly as if reposing on beds of down, while the same quiet stars smiled on them and the anxious wives and mothers who lay waiting and praying in many a distant home. In and out among the weird and shifting shadows of the outer lines of the sentinels stalked with their "Queen Anne" muskets at the "right-shoulder shift," or tramped back and forth with heavy beats at the double quick to keep their blood from congealing. The horses from the infantry camp, the horses of Washington's dragoons and McCall's mounted Georgians were picketed in groups of three, the saddles piled together, and a sentinel paced between every two groups, while the men were stretched around their fires, sleeping on their arms like the infantry, for it was known that Tarleton was expected at any time.

A party of officers were asleep near one of the fires, with however, to distinguish them from the men, in the dark, the buff facings of their heavy cloaks. One of these, a wife, lay fast asleep, as though it were a boyish rest; her eyes were safe beneath her mother's roof. One arm lay across his chest, clasping to the heart the staff of a small cavalry flag, while the other stretched along his side, the hand resting unconsciously upon a holster-case of pistols. As the glare of the neighboring fire played over his features it was easy to recognize Walter Peyton, guarding faithfully, even in his sleep, the banner which Jane Elliott had cut from her mother's parlor, and which had already been easily distinguished from the less experienced enemy. A rough log cabin stood a little way to the bivouac, before which two sentinels in the uniform of Washington's regulars were pacing up and down, one gleam of the roaring lightwood fire flashed through the open screens between the logs, and heavy volumes of smoke rolled out of the clay chimney. Just in front of the huge fire-place stood the tall, burly figure of Morgan, and near him were grouped, in earnest consultation, the manly figure of William Washington, the brave and dashing John Eager Howard of Maryland, McCall, Tarleton, Cunningham and other officers of the field staff. Determination not unmixed with gloom was visible upon the faces of all. Every arrangement had been made for the probable fight of the morrow, and the council was about to disperse, when the silence of the night was broken by the call of a distant sentinel, taken up and repeated along the line. Morgan instantly despatched an orderly to the bivouac of the guard, and the party were soon cheered by the intelligence that a courier had just arrived who reported the near approach of Pickens with three hundred Carolina riflemen, a timely and valuable addition to the little force.

The first grey penicillings of dawn were scarcely visible when the shrubbery camp was wakened by the rolling notes of the bugle from the drum of little Solly Barrett, the drummer-boy of Howard's Maryland Regulars. Fully refreshed by a good night's rest, the men prepared and ate their breakfasts with but little delay, and by seven o'clock the entire force was in line, and by battle awaiting the approach of the enemy.

Tarleton, flushed with the assurance of easy victory, had made a forced march during the night, and his command was much jaded when at eight o'clock he came in sight of Morgan's outposts; notwithstanding this, however, he determined, as was fully expected by those who knew his disposition and mode of warfare, to attack the American lines footloose. It must be left to the historian to tell how the battle raged with varying fortunes until Howard's gallant

Marylanders taught the British regulars that the despised provincials had learned the trick of the bayonet, and decided the issues of the day. Up to this moment the cavalry, which had been posted in reserve behind a slight wooded eminence, had been chafing for a hand in the fray. As he had seen these troops consisted of McCall's mounted militia and Tarleton's Light Dragoons. The latter were all well mounted and armed, for their frequent success in skirmishes with the enemy's horse kept them well supplied. They were a crack corps, and well had they earned their reputation. Just as Howard's regulars turned savagely on their disorderly pursuers and put them to the rout, a squadron of British light horse made a dash at McCall, whose men were unused to the sabre, and had been demoralized by the first bayonet-charge of the enemy, which they had sustained on Washington's charge.

"Are you ready, men?" George. The words were scarcely off his lips ere the noble mare which he rode shot forward, touched by his rider's spur. With a wild yell, which drowned the regular cheer of the Englishmen, the men dashed after their brave and impetuous leader, who was ever the first to cross a sabre with the enemy. Rising in his stirrups, as the gallant chesnut answered the spur, Walter Peyton looked backward at the men as he raised the light staff of his little banner and shook its folds to the breeze, and the next moment he was close by the side of his comrade, the picked trooper. For a moment all was quiet and confusion, for Tarleton's veterans were the men to break at the first onset, and they met the furious charge of the Virginians with a determined which promised a bloody and doubtful struggle. One stout fellow, mounted on a powerful horse, singled out the young ensign as the captain was about to occupy the "militia seat": "excuse me, but that is a reserved seat!"

"Only because you seem to be suffering from fatigue, which a long march might explain. Frasier's company was notoriously a "fancy corps," whose severest duty was generally to furnish the guard at headquarters and to go through a dress parade every evening at the Battery.

"Ah, no, but I have been on inspection duty, and it's a bore, I assure you."

"Inspecting the flower-gardens, I presume, to be sure that there are no rattle-snakes under the rose-bushes, or the mulberry-shops, to see that no palmetto cockades are made. May I insist upon a seat for you?" Not a whit color'd by his hasty and with heightened color as the captain was about to occupy the "militia seat" did Miss Elliott receive the attentions of her daughter's visitors with dignified grace, but with a decided respect which was very impossible for either to conceal, and to which the officers had become too much accustomed to feel any offence; while the young ladies drove the keen darts of their sarcasm home to the feelings of their host's guests, who were forced to submit to it or forego entirely the pleasures of female society.

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1876.

ONE DOLLAR. PRESS

till the Presidential election to new subscribers, for **ONE DOLLAR.**

We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one,—many could procure half-a-dozen without much trouble.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Thursday, June 8th, at Taylorsville.

The District Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party, of the 7th Congressional District will be held at Taylorsville on Thursday the 8th day of June, 1876; for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and for electing delegates to attend the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, on the 27th day of June, and also for nominating a Presidential elector.

JOHN S. HENDERSON,
Chairman Dist. Ex. Com.

April 19, 1876.

CAMPAGN PRESS.

The Presidential canvass will soon open. The issues are as grave and vital as were ever presented to us, as a people. At this approaching election, the people are to determine whether the polities of the country shall be raised from out their present condition, and the administration of the government restored to the purity and economy of the earliest and better days of the republic.

This is a REFORM that appeals for active and earnest support to every patriot and every interest in the land. The appeal is enforced by the great depression of trade and of our general interests, such as the country never felt before, and by developments of extravagance, corruption and unfaithfulness of Republican rule, which have shocked the moral sense and disgraced the public service.

Political regeneration is demanded by every consideration of public duty—by every sentiment of national pride. If our free institutions are to be perpetuated and the people made prosperous once more, the unity of the Republic and the supremacy of the laws must be most firmly maintained; the *fraternity* of the people must be restored. The memories revived at this time by our Centennial Anniversary of Independence, inspire to this great work. The time is auspicious. The omens are full of promise. One of the most effective ways to help on the **GREATER REFORM** is to extend the circulation of Conservative journals. In this, every one can, or ought to do something.

The *Press* will do its share in this momentous canvass. To this end we have offered this paper at reduced rates to new subscribers. It will contain more reading matter than most of the weekly papers published in the State. In addition to political discussion, it will give all the general news and intelligence of the day, at home and abroad. Send in your subscriptions at once. You will not regret it.

County Convention.

Pursuant to the County Conservative Convention to nominate delegates to the State and District Conventions, assembled in the Court House on last Tuesday. The Convention was organized by calling T. J. Valentine, Esq., to the Chair, and the appointment of G. M. Mathes to act as Secretary. The following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention are instructed to vote for such candidates and measures as will best promote the harmony and success of the Conservative party, and secure an honest and economical administration of our State government.

Resolved, That we approve the course of our representative in Congress, Hon. W. M. Robbins, and recommend his renomination.

Upon motion it was adopted that any Conservative of the county attending either the State or District Conventions be authorized to act as delegate to such Convention.

Gen. J. M. Leach being present, was called upon and responded in one of his best and most telling speeches.

The Contrast.

That the South, during the last twenty years prior to the war, kept better men in Congress than the North, cannot be denied by whoever was familiar with the representatives of the two sections. Whether this actual superiority arose from better selection, in the first place, or from retaining men longer in office, we will not now pause to discuss. The fact remains, nevertheless, and there we touch the cause of the preponderance of the control which this section exerted, at different times, upon our national councils. It may be that the presence of an educated and cultivated class, *Democratic* in respect to the rights of the people and the States under our system—contributed much to keep our States well supplied with, and represented by, able and practical men; and now what effect upon the national greatness of the Union has been produced by substituting for this class the ignorance and superficiality which has, during the past few years, had political sway at the national capital.

The history of this world shows, that men do not become great legislators, governors, or publicists by mere accident, and that men dedicated to one idea of social reform seldom make great and good governments. Our government was not intended to experiment upon the problem of perpetual motion, or to use up the general fund in search of the philosopher's stone. For over half a century, not a man dared lay violent hands on our Constitution, or falsely administered it, but since the advent of Radicalism in our politics, this great instrument has only been a shuttlecock in the hands of that party; flying everywhere to suit the caprice of the hour.

To any natural aptitude for public affairs, there must be added a life of laborious study and profound reflection. Exceptions there may be, and then; but they do but prove the rule. Blackstone says, it demands the *lucubrations vigilis aurum* to make a lawyer; how many more than twenty years, then are necessary for a publicist? The number of men in any country fitted for public life is limited. Look at England. How few, comparatively

speaking, occupy the high seats of power in the ministry, or the Parliament, no matter how many changes there may be of administration. The number is so few in all parties that, in the slang phrase of the day, it could be called a "ring." The South followed England closely in appreciating this.

No country is constant attention to this rule so important as in a Republic. A Democratic system of government *must* prove a failure, ultimately, if the intelligence and virtue of the land withdraw from active participation in public affairs, and leave the making and administration of laws to ignorance and vice. We, as a people, have sadly realized this. Instead of having, as at present, a government able, self-reliant, and full of resources, we have been treated to just the opposite, and have for long, been censured with a party, efficient in nothing but gratifying party and personal spite. No strong steady hand at the helm, but for eight years now, an ignorant buffoon *playing* President, with all the imitative faculty of a lower order of beings. Put a wise, honest, clear-headed statesman in the White House, who will surround himself with Cabinet Ministers working and consulting together with singleness of purpose and thought for the good of the entire country, and our present political wilderness will change instantly. This is the business of the great Conservative Convention that is to meet at St. Louis will have in hand.

Personal Leadership.

Five leading "independent" Republicans—William Cullen Bryant, Theodore D. Woolsey, Alexander H. Bullock, Horace White and Carl Schurz have called for a conference to be held in New York, May 15, "to consider what may be done to prevent the national election of the Centennial year from becoming a mere choice of evils."

Heritherto our election contests have been mainly conflicts of principles. *Principles*, not the *men*, has been the slogan. The *individuality* of the standard-bearer has been overshadowed by the banner and its legend. Party name and party *prestige* have overbalanced all personal defects—To-day, through the force of events, we look to men—who they are, what they have been, and what they will do. The people are no longer satisfied that the candidates for their suffrages pass in review before them, exhibiting no other qualifications for their support than the certificate of party fealty and the *vol. victis* embossed on their shields.

Whatever Schurz's conference may suggest, the Conservative National Convention at St. Louis, will see to it that no such a contingency shall arise. The Conservative principles, or to-day are right, and the nation is beginning to comprehend this. All that is necessary to rally victorious hosts around its banners is the selection of able and unsullied men as standard-bearers. That such can be found in its ranks, no one, we think, will be weak enough to doubt, and the first and paramount duty of our approaching National Convention, as well as of all coming State Conventions is, to find these men and place them in the field. We do sincerely trust that our State Convention will rise to the height of the occasion, and, with as little speech making, and as few resolutions as possible, proceed to supply the real need of the hour, which is *organization*.—The people do not need to be told that the administration of their affairs has grown corrupt, or that the Radical party is wholly untrustworthy; but they want to be shown a sure way out. Give them an honest, irreproachable leader, and they will co-operate; *organize*, and they will be ready for action and achieve a victory.

North Carolina Slates.

One of the note-worthy objects in Monroe is the "Rock House," now in process of construction. Rock houses are not rare; but the interest in this instance arises from the nature of the rock; slates. The county abounds in slate veins; but an extraordinary quarry has recently been opened on the lands of H. M. Houston Esq., within pistol shot of the city limits, from which a single workman, with a pickaxe, can prize out large blocks of blue slate, cut and fashioned almost ready for the builders hands.

The slate, of course, lie in foliated layers or leaves, like mica; but the strata are of sufficient thickness for building purposes, and very durable. The slate formation of North Carolina occupies a tract of country, 40 miles in width, extending from Union and Anson Northeasternly to the Virginia line; constituting one of the most notable features in the geology of the State. At no distant day it may become of great value economically. The use of slates for shingles is fast becoming necessary in railroad towns where a single spark often costs millions; and the difference in price may be reduced to a trifle. These slates may also be used for flooring, side-walks, &c.—*Southern Home*.

The University of North Carolina. The first commencement under the new organization takes place on Thursday, the first day of June. It ought to be a memorable event in which the thousands, who rejoice that the dark cloud which had so long obscured the fortunes of the University had passed away under the effigient light of a new life, will participate.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all letters, telegrams, orders and instructions relating to the organization and prosecution of the movements against the so-called whisky rings at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. It was adopted by a strict party vote and amid great excitement. Yeas 141, nays 69.

Resolutions calling on the President for the correspondence relative to the removal of John P. Henderson as special counsel in the whisky rings were adopted.

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—School teacher, who had been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family and children, writes as follows:

I have found it to be a universal fact without exception, that those scholars, of both sexes, and of all ages, who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are:

1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers and define words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires of others, as the newspapers have made them acquainted with the location of important places, of nations, their governments and doings on the globe.

4. They are better grammarians for having become so familiar with every variety of styles in the news.

The Trade in Dried Blackberries.

In the Piedmont region of this State, this has become an enormous business. At the towns of Salem, (the pioneer in blackberry trade,) Winston, Reidsville, and Hickory, there is marketed annually about 2,000,000 lbs. The gathering of these berries affords employment to a great many poor people, and is no small matter in their slender income. We know how from nothing a great business has grown up among us in sumac. Sicily once had the monopoly of it; but the trade has learned how to value ours; indeed, with more care observed in gathering it, the standard of ours will quite reach that of Sicily. These are minor matters in our general economy; but they bring comfort to many needy people, and in the aggregate of our work, prove to be no insignificant factor.

Pinchbeck, colored, at Nashville, said: "If we consolidate the white people of this section of country together, or any other section of it, against the black man, and make it an issue, the annihilation of the blacks is certain. There is doubt about it. There once belonged to this very land a race that for chivalry and daring, for true valor and courage, has not an equal on the face of the globe. I allude to the Indian—Where are they to-day? There was an irrepressible conflict between them and the white man, and the result is that the place which knew him but a few years ago knows him no more. And, gentlemen, just as sure as I speak, if this antagonism is to go on; if we are to have this political war which is now being waged between the races, it will not be long before it will be an actual war, and the end will be our annihilation."

The Great Centennial Opening.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The gates were opened at 9 o'clock. The Foreign Commissioners and other distinguished visitors had special entrance, and were seated without confusion.—The ceremonies opened with a salute of all nations under the direction of Theodore Thomas. Played by the Right Rev. Bishop Simpson, and a hymn by J. G. Whittier. The presentation of the buildings to the United States Centennial Commission. Cantata by Sidney Lanier of Georgia. Presentation of the exhibition to the President of the United States by Joseph R. Hawley.—Proclamation of the opening of the International Exhibition of 1876 by the President.

At 10:30, Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, was escorted to a seat by Gen. Hawley. At 10:55 the President entered through Memorial Hall, and was conducted to a seat on the front of the platform, Gov. Hartman, Gen. Hawley and Hon. D. G. Morell occupied seats on his left, while Messrs. John Welsh and Goshorn were on his right. Fred. Douglass, (negro) worked his way through the crowd and was helped over the ropes by officers and conducted to a seat on the platform—he was greeted with cheers. At 11:30 the Wagner Centennial Inauguration March was performed by an orchestra, at the conclusion of which Bishop Simpson offered prayer, during which the vast assemblage stood with uncovered heads.

The attendance on the opening day is estimated by the New York *Advertiser* at 250,000. The following table will show comparative statement with the European exhibitions: Philadelphia, (total).....250,000, on May 10, 1876. Paris.....173,000, on Oct. 27, 1867. Liverpool.....120,000, on Oct. 23, 1867. London.....123,017, on Sept. 9, 1851. Paris.....109,915, on Oct. 7, 1851. Philadelphia, (pay.).....76,217, on May 10, 1876. London.....67,891, on Oct. 30, 1862.

In the case of all the European exhibitions the greatest day was either the closing one, or near it, and at Paris and Vienna the greatest number of visitors was on Sunday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressmen are holding consultation as to adjourn the present session, and they have ligued it down to the tenth of June. It is conceded on all sides however, that to do this, they will have to come down to hard work, late and early, particularly in rounding up their work in the investigating committees.

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Gold.

We observe that the House of Representatives has passed an appropriation for the assay office at Charlotte, North Carolina. This is a step in the right direction. The mineral resources of North Carolina have of late attracted considerable attention. The great extent of the mineral belt running through that section of the country has never, until recently, been accurately known in a general way, for the reason that all the mining operations carried on in the South, with one or two exceptions, prior to and to a great extent since the war, have been mere surface or "placer" mining. Only recently have any well directed efforts been made to develop the veins by deep mining. Placer mining is very uncertain, and therefore seldom profitable; but experience has shown that wherever well-directed efforts have been made to penetrate to the lower levels on gold or silver bearing ledges, the results are as certain as any other species of mining, including coal and iron.

It is believed that all along the eastern range traversing the Carolinas, and further South, there are yet to be found many stores of wealth beneath the surface, which only await practical application of capital. That gold bearing quartz is present in great abundance has been fully demonstrated in numerous instances—notably at Gold Hill, near Salisbury, and the region immediately surrounding Charlotte.

The Gold Hill mine is the deepest, and contains very rich ore, but mostly in sulphur, which renders it difficult to treat. This is not the case, however, at other points. For instance, the well-known King's Mountain mine, near Charlotte, at a depth of two hundred and fifty feet, has an extensive vein of limestone formation, carrying talcide of lead and free gold, which is readily extracted by amalgamation in the ordinary stamp mill. The ore in this mine is of the same character as that found on the Comstock lode, and, while it has not proved sorrich so far as developed, it appears to be almost as extensive. There are also a number of other mines from which large amounts of bullion have been taken. The reopening of the assay office at Charlotte will aid very materially in stimulating the mining interests of that region, particularly just now when so much attention is being given in that direction.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, stated in the course of the debate on this appropriation, that the last year the assay office at Charlotte was kept open there was only about \$6,000 deposited there. However this may be, we know that the King's Mountain mine alone has produced during the past year \$117,000, and the prospect is that the product of the region about Charlotte, which is now known to be very considerable (we have not the exact figures), will be much greater during the near future than ever before, owing to the fact that more capital is now being expended in development of the mines.—There is no doubt that the time is near when Charlotte will be the centre of an extensive and flourishing mining region, and the passage of the appropriation which provided these remarks is an indication that Congress is becoming conscious of the fact.—*Philadelphia Enquirer*.

Wm. A. Hendricks, charged with the murder of Robt. Ford, in Davie county, was tried in Rowan Court last week, and acquitted.

On the late memorial day, the Federal troops in Raleigh assisted in strewing flowers over the graves of our fallen heroes.

There have been nearly **sixty** professions of religion at the Methodist revival now in progress at Beaumont.

Dr. Paul Venable, brother of the late Hon. A. W. Venable, died recently at the advanced age of 83.

Principal Graves, of the Hillsboro Military Academy, died suddenly on Wednesday of last week.

Blackmailing a Woman.

THE STORY OF MISS SWEET THE PENSION AGENT AT CHICAGO.

[Special dispatch to the Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Miss Ade. C. Sweet, the pension agent at Chicago, gave her testimony in committee to-day. She stated that David Blakely, when pension agent at Chicago, agreed with her that if she would pay \$2,000 he would retire from his position and throw his influence in her favor for the office. He directed her to pay the money to B. H. Campbell, the father-in-law to Gen. Babcock, which she did, and then she told Campbell that, having performed her part of the contract, she wanted the office; but Campbell informed her that he held Blakely's note of \$5,000 which she must pay before she could have the office.

About this last proposition there was considerable controversy and telegraphing before it was arranged, and she did not pay it. She got the office, but when it was turned over to her Blakely turned over also \$27,000 and induced her to receipt for \$10,000, saying he would make it good in a few days. This \$3,000 deficiency was carried on her rolls for a long time. Finally an examining agent appeared and she informed him of the deficiency. He said he would not examine her books until on his way back to Washington, and that he would give her a chance to make good the deficiency by so doing, and that if she did so again, and he found it out, he would dismiss her from office. Also, that if she paid no more money in this way he would see that she should not be removed, and that since then she has paid no more. Miss Sweet is a daughter of General Sweet, who was once the pension agent there, who afterwards became deputy commissioner of internal revenue, and who died while holding that office.

Miss Sweet gave her statement reluctantly, and said she had been requested by Campbell to make it as harmless as possible; that if the committee thought his part in the transaction was discreditable he would return the whole amount paid. She produced all the receipts given by Campbell. Baker is now surveyor general in Minnesota and Campbell holds the office of United States marshal at Chicago.—Their offense is an indictable one, and both have good chances for going to the penitentiary. Miss Sweet also spoke of another discreditable transaction her father to give a sinecure to Campbell's son at \$2,500 per annum. These cases, in connection with the pension agent Clement, at St. Joseph, Missouri, who paid a personal friend of the President \$1,200 per annum for friendship sake, have exposed a rotteness in the pension agencies which will result in the Secretary of the Interior immediately issuing an order that if there are any persons paid who do not render actual service they must be promptly dropped, or the offending pension agent will be summarily turned out of office and his offences published to the world.

CHARLESTON, S. C., is shipping one thousand quarts of strawberries daily, and this week will ship thirty or forty thousand quarts a day.

Reports from Ohio say that but one-eighth of a crop of peaches will be realized, and but half a crop of pears. Apples promise a fair yield.

PEORIA, Illinois, is the largest distilling point in the United States, and will pay this fiscal year over \$7

LOCAL ITEMS.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mail arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAIIS.

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 7 a. m.; due every day except Sunday, by 6:30 p. m.

Mount Airy mail, via Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Little Yadkin, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6:30 a. m., due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7 p. m.

Madison mail, via Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Creek, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5 p. m.; close Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Salem Female Academy and Salem Hotel have supplied themselves with this luxury.

Mr. A. B. Butler, of Davie County, near Clemmons, some twelve miles from this place, also delivered a fine lot of "home freeze" ice to several parties on Tuesday last. Mr. Butler is among the few who secured a crop of ice during the first freeze last winter.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

A GOOD GARDEN.—Remember, the foundation of a good garden is good seeds, in the first place, and good culture afterwards.

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, you will find all fresh and reliable SEEDS. No old stock on hand, remember that.

WANTED.—Copies of the Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for the years 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834. Any one having them will confer a great favor by sending them to this office.

JOB PRINTING.

Persons wishing printing neatly, expeditiously and cheaply executed, can be accommodated at the PRESS OFFICE, SALEM, N. C.

Court Week.

The Spring Term of our Court is in session, Judge Cloud, presiding. We learn that his Honor's charge to the Grand Jury, stripped of its unnecessary verbiage, presented a sound exposition of the law, in all cases made and provided.

Both dockets are extensive, but neither contains any case of much importance.

The first two days of the term were marked by an unusually large attendance.

On Monday, Denby was convicted of stealing a coat of M. S. Langfelt.

Nearly all day Tuesday was consumed in the trial of Shep. Johnson, charged with horse stealing. The case was given to the jury late in the day, and after remaining out all night, brought in a verdict of guilty.

The noon recess on Tuesday was made profitably to a full house in listening to a well-timed speech from the Hon. J. M. Leach, glowing with patriotic ardor. The General's speech was a telling one. He is evidently the people's man, and one of North Carolina's most favorite sons.

Mr. ALPHUS P. WINKLER, a native of this place, but for the last five years resident at Knob Noster, Missouri, is on a visit here.

W. J. RING, of this county, sold a lot of 244 pounds of tobacco, recently, at \$64 per hundred.

Mr. Ring had three acres in tobacco, from which he realized \$600.

50th ANNIVERSARIES.—Mrs. Charles Yates, of this place, and Mrs. Lavinia Hine, of Winston, celebrated their 50th birthday last week. Mrs. Rev. D. Z. Smith, of Friedberg, also enjoyed her 50th anniversary on Monday last.

Don't forget that there will be a meeting of the citizens of Salem, in the Commissioner's Hall, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is respectfully solicited.

STRAWBERRIES are as yet, few and far between.

The Annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias will take place in the early part of June, and not in the latter part of this month, as erroneously stated heretofore.

The Episcopal service in the Court-house, on last Sunday, Rev. Mr. Brynn officiating, is said to have been highly interesting.

Mr. Wm. F. Swain, of Farmington, Davie County, advertises for a wagon maker.

YADKIN COLLEGE commencement on the 25th inst. Situated in Davison County, about 20 miles from here.

TRIBUTE OF the original Declaration of Independence, can be seen at this office.

THANKS to Hon. W. M. Robbins for continued Congressional favors.

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Among the marshals of the day, we notice the name of our young friend, H. E. Fries, of this place.

NOT DEAD.—We are glad to learn that young Thomas Martin, who was dangerously wounded by Ben. Smith recently in Stokes, is not dead, and that there is a probability of his recovery. Nothing has been heard from Smith since he took the train at Max Meadows.—See-tel.

NEW POST ROUTE.—A tri-weekly mail route has been established from Dalton Post-Office, on Little Yadkin, Stokes County, to Jefferson, in Ashe County, which will be let out to bidders shortly.

The route supplies the following offices:—Stony Ridge, Silom, Dobson, Jadesville, Roaring Gap, Laurel Branch, Cherry Lane, Gap Civil, Elk Creek, Scottsville, and Jefferson, connecting with the line to Taylorsville, Tenn.

Hon. W. M. Robbins and J. G. Veach have been instrumental in having this tri-weekly line established, that whole section of country having heretofore only enjoyed weekly mail facilities.

We see announcement in the Official Gazette of the Patent Office, that our townsmen, John W. Fries, has invented and patented a Button Sewing Attachment for Sewing Machines. It does its work speedily and well.

The wheat crop, here and everywhere, is very promising.

Fresh fish in market once a week.

Good music on Saturday night by Cornel Band.

VEAL.—Judging from the quantity of veal offered, butter will soon be at a very low figure.

RELAY.—The side-walk in front of the Old Shoe Factory has been relaid with good brick.

Who will be next to repair well worn pavements.

The Commencement Exercises of Bethany College, Davidson county, will take place on the 30th inst. Salem Cornel Band will be in attendance.

HAULING ICE IN MAY.—The rare spectacle of loads of ice on our streets on Monday last, caused a sensation. This is probably the first time that ice in such large quantities has ever been shipped from Boston to this place.

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A NEW LOT

OF

Spring and Summer

GOODS

AT

Mrs. Douthit's

MILLINERY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

FROM NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, & BALTIMORE.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in my line, I offer

them at such prices as bring them within the means

of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER

HATS & BONNETS,

SASHES and RIBBONS

FRENCH and AMERICAN FLOWERS,

LACES and EDGINGS,

RUFFLES and RUFFLING.

A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN and LACE COLLARS,

KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES,

HOSIERY and CORSETS.

NOTIONS,

Perfumery and Extracts

and many other articles.

Joe Jewelry and Necklaces, the latest

and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal

encouragement received, and hopes to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., December 9th, 1875.

Drawn from Life.

BY CHARLES DICKENS,

WITH TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS

BY "PHIZ."

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

12mo. Cloth. Price \$1.50.

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers, New York

For sale at the BOOKSTORE.

GRANITE STONES.—Persons wishing Granite Stones lettered before Easter, will please apply, without delay, to

W. T. VOGLER,

Salem, N. C., Feb. 17, 1876.

PATTERSON & CO. Keep a well select

ed line of

STAPLE CARPETS,

HEMP AND GRASS MATS.

TABLE LINEN and NAPKINS.

They will soon add to their stock a line of

WINDSOR CURTAINS, bought of A. T. Stewart & Co., in elegant designs and at very low

prices.

They correspond with large wholesale houses

in the Northern cities that furnish Carpets,

Oil Cloths and Curtains of any style or finish,

and any order can be filled in a few days.

They keep also an assortment of the new

and popular PAPER WARE.

Poetry.

A STAR BEHIND A CLOUD.
No matter how dark the night;
No matter how dark the clouds may be;
Up in the shrouded sky,
Hidden from watching eye,
Glitters a star for me.

Silvery bright and clear,
Out in the fields of fable line,
Heedless of cloud and rain,
Fearless of death and pain,
Glebe stars in their silent sphere
Twinkle and burn for you.

Summer and Winter the same:
No matter if storm-clouds surge and roll
Like waves on the frenzied sea;
In Heaven's bright gallery
Twinkle and glow, with a quenched flame,
These types of the soul!

No matter how dark thy life;
No matter how gloomy thy watch may be;
Mid-sorrow, and pain, and care,
Still watching thee everywhere—
Back of the curtain of earthly strife,
Twinkles a star for thee!

Humorous.

Anecdote of Hon. A. W. Venable.

Twenty-five years ago, June next, he sat on the piazza of "Miss New Haven" back, surrounded by a crowd of gentlemen who appreciated and enjoyed his wonderful conversational powers. A student, who entertained enlarged and expansive ideas of his own smartness and importance—we are tempted to give him the name, a prominent radical now; but, forbear, and call him S.—annoyed and nettled Mr. Venable by frequent interruptions and questions. All present, except "S," saw and felt the annoyance. At last he said, "Mr. Venable, you are educated, but you are not *wise*." "No, sir," answered the gentleman. "Well, sir, is not the standard of education, comparatively lower there than at other old colleges, Yale and Harvard for instance?" "No, I think not," answered Mr. V., curtly, yet politely. S. persisted—"Don't you know, Mr. Venable, that in proportion to numbers graduated, Princeton turns out on the world more poorly educated men and more *fools* than any other college in America?" "No sir!" thundered Mr. V., rising, "but this I do know, and fools of all the colleges, and one of the most remarkable I ever saw is now in the Senior class at Chapel Hill—one whose company I no longer desire." S. left.—*See Dec Herald.*

NOT SO BAD.—A dentist, whose skill at tooth-pulling is well known, was recently called upon by a young carriage an old garden rake. "Doctor," said he, "I want you to pull a couple of teeth for me."

"Very well," replied the doctor; "take a seat in that chair, and show me the teeth."

"Well, doctor," said the wag, "I want you to pull two broken teeth out of this rake."

For a moment the doctor was non-plussed by the joke, but recovering himself, replied:

"Well let me have it. I might as well take the teeth from one rake as another."

He did so, and demanded his fee of one dollar.

A French doctor, many years ago, advised cosmetic—the "balm of one thousand flowers." It finally got him into court, charged with swindling the purchaser, because it would be impossible to collect and combine the odor of "one thousand flowers." But the witty Frenchman, with a ready smile, put them down with the reply, "honey," which was one of the ingredients of the balm."

Says an editor, out in the mining region: "When a man gets both his legs maimed, rendering him unable to work for three months, there's nothing that cheers him up so much, and so effectively keeps the wolf from the door, as for his fellow workmen to pass a series of resolutions, praying for his speedy recovery, and offering an engrossed copy of the same to be presented to his family."

A story is told of an Englishman who lately, in making a return of his income to the tax commissioners, wrote on the paper: "For the last three years my income has been somewhat under £150." In the future it will be more precarious, as the man is dead of whom I borrowed the money!"

A young gentleman and private secretary, whose jokes are freely bandied about the House of Commons, has devoted his intellect to the composition of a commandment on the Albert Memorial. "Why," he asks, "was the statue of the Prince Consort gilded?" "To make him like a Sovereign, of course."

A facetious boy asked one of his intimates what was the difference between a hardware dealer and a bootmaker. The latter, somewhat puzzled, gave it up. "Why," said the other, "the one sold the nails and the other nailed them up as low as any house in the State."

MY GOODS ARE ALL NEW.

Bought directly from Manufacturers and importers, under peculiar advantages, and shipped directly to this place. I have Hardware for the following:

THE FARMER, THE CARPENTER, THE BRICKMAKER, THE STONE CUTTER, THE COACH MAKER, THE UNDERTAKER, and all others, and invite the public to call and examine the store.

For Merchants and others wishing to make wholesale sales are requested to give me a call.

A clear once told his bishop how he could preach without preparation: just a few minutes before the service he could get ready in the vestry, and think nothing of it. "That's just what your people have thought of it all along," said the bishop.

Josh Billings says: "There is one thing about a hen that looks like wisdom—they don't cackle much till they have laid their eggs. Sun phunks are always a bragging and cackling when they are going to lay before hand."

LOOK HERE!

Donaldson's Improved MEDICAL INHALER FOR SALE AT

Zeveley's Drug Store, SALEM, N. C.

Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hemorrhage, Hoarseness, Coughs, and all kindred diseases.

LOOK HERE. The cold snaps we have not entirely damaged the tobacco plants, but also garden seeds.

THE THEREFORE has just been supplied with a fresh lot of superior and reliable Garden Seeds.

FOR SALE. Old Newspapers at the Press Office.

BARGAINS! Boots, Shoes and Hats AT COST!!

Purposing to close out our Stock entirely, we offer it, at retail, at cost.

Persons desirous of GOOD GOODS at LOW PRICES, will do well to call early.

Salem Feb. 9th, 1876.

Notice.

MRS. THOMAS J. BONER, has resumed the business of Coloring and Cleansing, and is prepared to dye every description of ladies and gentle men's wear.

Sale St., 3rd door from corner, back of the Bank.

Salem Oct. 28, 1876.

FOR SALE. Three beautiful lots on De port Street, adjoining Mr. T. A. Davis, two of which are corner lots. Apply at the

FRESH SUPPLIES —AND— Rare Bargains.

WITHIN THE PAST TEN DAYS, we have added to our already large and varied stock of goods, the following:

Fresh Supply of best Brown, "C," Extra "C," and Cut Loaf Sugars.

A FINE LINE OF RIO COFFEES,

Both Green and Roasted.

In addition, we keep a superb article of ROASTED COFFEE, put up handsomely in 1 lb. papers.

Also choice MOCHA COFFEE, the most delicious of all Coffees.

ROYAL BAKING Powders,

BATH BRICK, 10 cents each, the best cleasne of household steel-ware.

A new invoice of those famous

LADIES' SHOES,

made by C. H. ROYAL, formerly ROYAL & READ.

PAPER WARE, of different kinds.

A nice selection of

NEW PRINTS,

NOTIONS, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED ED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, &c.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON, reduced to 80 cents per dozen—single spools, 8 cents.

COATS' SPOOL COTTON, 80 cents per dozen spools—single spools, 8 cents. Of the latter we are expecting 500 dozen, direct from the Agents.

COATES' LINEN THREAD, on spools, a very superior article.

Our whole line of

Fancy Dress Goods,

comprising many different styles, and of the best makes, is offered at

10 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

In every instance the exact cost will be stated to the customer.

Such goods as may have been carried over for two seasons, will be sold at

25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

We thus offer to the citizens of Salem, Winston and the surrounding country

RARE BARGAINS.

Since the hand times have set in, *Prints* are not so good as formerly, and therefore WISE ECONOMY dictates the purchase of better material, so that the labor and expense incident to the present elaborate make up of dresses, may not be thrown away.

"Very well," replied the doctor; "take a seat in that chair, and show me the teeth."

"Well, doctor," said the wag, "I want you to pull two broken teeth out of this rake."

For a moment the doctor was non-plussed by the joke, but recovering himself, replied:

"Well let me have it. I might as well take the teeth from one rake as another."

He did so, and demanded his fee of one dollar.

A French doctor, many years ago, advised cosmetic—the "balm of one thousand flowers." It finally got him into court, charged with swindling the purchaser, because it would be impossible to collect and combine the odor of "one thousand flowers." But the witty Frenchman, with a ready smile, put them down with the reply, "honey," which was one of the ingredients of the balm."

Says an editor, out in the mining region: "When a man gets both his legs maimed, rendering him unable to work for three months, there's nothing that cheers him up so much, and so effectively keeps the wolf from the door, as for his fellow workmen to pass a series of resolutions, praying for his speedy recovery, and offering an engrossed copy of the same to be presented to his family."

A young gentleman and private secretary, whose jokes are freely bandied about the House of Commons, has devoted his intellect to the composition of a commandment on the Albert Memorial. "Why," he asks, "was the statue of the Prince Consort gilded?" "To make him like a Sovereign, of course."

A facetious boy asked one of his intimates what was the difference between a hardware dealer and a bootmaker. The latter, somewhat puzzled, gave it up. "Why," said the other, "the one sold the nails and the other nailed them up as low as any house in the State."

MY GOODS ARE ALL NEW.

Bought directly from Manufacturers and importers, under peculiar advantages, and shipped directly to this place. I have Hardware for the following:

THE FARMER, THE CARPENTER, THE BRICKMAKER, THE STONE CUTTER, THE COACH MAKER, THE UNDERTAKER, and all others, and invite the public to call and examine the store.

For Merchants and others wishing to make wholesale sales are requested to give me a call.

A clear once told his bishop how he could

preach without preparation: just a few minutes before the service he could get ready in the vestry, and think nothing of it. "That's just

what your people have thought of it all along," said the bishop.

Josh Billings says: "There is one thing about a hen that looks like wisdom—they don't cackle much till they have laid their eggs. Sun phunks are always a bragging and cackling when they are going to lay before hand."

LOOK HERE!

Donaldson's Improved

MEDICAL INHALER

FOR SALE AT

Zeveley's Drug Store, SALEM, N. C.

Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma,

Hemorrhage, Hoarseness, Coughs,

and all kindred diseases.

LOOK HERE. The cold snaps we have not

entirely damaged the tobacco

plants, but also garden seeds.

THE THEREFORE has just been supplied with a

fresh lot of superior and reliable Garden Seeds.

FOR SALE. Old Newspapers at the Press Office.

BARGAINS! Boots, Shoes and Hats AT COST!!

Purposing to close out our Stock entirely, we offer

it, at retail, at cost.

Persons desirous of GOOD GOODS at LOW

PRICES, will do well to call early.

Salem Feb. 9th, 1876.

FOR SALE. Three beautiful lots on De

port Street, adjoining Mr. T. A. Davis, two of which are corner lots. Apply at the

BOOK STORE

BOOKS

—AND—

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the Spring months, attention should be given to the decoration of Home Grounds.

Kalyn's New, at Pittsboro, has a very

full and varied stock of EVERGREENS,

SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PERENIALS, also selected varieties of FLOW-

ER SEEDS and BULBS.

We send the following collections:

20 Packets Flower Seeds, (per mail) \$ 1.00

3 Roses, " " " 1.00

10 Bedding Plants, " " " 1.00

12 Flowering Shrubs, " " " 5.00

5 Flowering Shrubs, " " " 1.00

Plans for Improvement made in full, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, in prompt supply, at low rates.

Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address for catalogues, C. H. PATTERSON, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to our climate, in every variety of size and style. References given in all portions of the State.

ELEGANT DISPLAY I

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

—AT—

W. T. VOGLER'S

JEWELRY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of

Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry, Spectacles,

Walking Canes,

Musical Boxes

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Fine Cutlery, Thermometers,

Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

ever brought to this place since the war.